

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable showers. Temp. 5-7 (45-48). Tomorrow: variable showers. Yesterday: temp. 5-7 (48-51). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 8-10 (48-52). Tomorrow: variable. Yesterday: temp. 11-13 (52-54). CHANNEL: Moderate. Temp. 10-12 (50-54). NEW YORK: Slight. Temp. 12-13 (54-56). Yesterday: temp. 12-13 (54-56). ADDITIONAL WEATHER: PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

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Sadat Views Syria As Ready to Reach Accord With Israel

RABAT, Morocco, Jan. 23 (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today he believes Syria is ready to conclude an agreement with Israel for a military disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces.

At a news conference after conferring with Morocco's King Hassan II, Mr. Sadat said:

"What is most urgent at the moment is a disengagement on the Syrian front, and I have noted among the Syrians a readiness to agree to such a disengagement." He declined to go into details, but he stressed that a military disengagement on the Syrian front, similar to the agreement concluded between Egypt and Israel last week, was essential as the next step on the road to peace.

Syria has hitherto refused to negotiate with Israel or to take part in the Geneva talks. In addition, both sides have been unable to agree on negotiations for an exchange of prisoners held since the October war.

Mr. Sadat said there was "complete solidarity" among the three Arab countries with parts of their territory under Israeli occupation — Egypt, Syria and Jordan. He asserted that Egypt would never sign a separate peace with Israel nor abandon "one inch of its territory" or the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He paid tribute to the mediation efforts of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who, he said, "has worked for three and a half months to achieve peace in the Middle East."

He said Mr. Kissinger had helped to bring about an important change from the "rightful policies" pursued by the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"At one time, the United States blindly followed Israel," he said, "but now, though still supporting Israel, it is more interested in safeguarding world peace."

The United States is now truly playing the role of a world power, Mr. Sadat added. "I hope this policy will continue. Every time the United States takes a positive step, we will match it with a positive step of our own, with the aim of finding a solution to the greatest problem in the world today."

He said that when the Geneva talks resume, all parties directly concerned, particularly the Palestinians, must be represented.

The Geneva conference can then take up the "basic questions" concerning a solution of the Middle East problem, he added.

Discussing the negotiations leading up to the disengagement on the Egyptian front, Mr. Sadat said he was prepared to allow the Israelis to keep a temporary enclave on the west bank of the Suez Canal, "but the Israelis preferred to withdraw all their forces to the east bank because their position on the west bank was untenable."

Asked whether Egypt would now reopen the Suez Canal, he said that "it will be done when Egypt decides to do it."

The new offer was "a token of West Germany's feeling that the community is still worthwhile," the sources said.

In December, Britain proposed a fund of \$1 billion, a quarter of account. Bonn rejected this, and Britain retaliated by vetoing a West German proposal for a Common Market energy stand.

Italy, also pressing for a bigger fund, took similar action to block the second phase of economic and monetary union from coming into force as planned, on Jan. 1, until the fund dispute was settled.

The regional fund and this second phase were to have been the next major steps towards the unity West European leaders pledged in their Paris summit of Oct. 10, 1972. Bonn now expects these vetoes to be dropped if the new proposal is accepted, the sources said.

"In very crude figures, we are proposing that we pay in something over \$300 million units of account, and the French around 200 million," the sources said.

The rest would be distributed among the other seven members of the community. "But we have made clear that this is our final offer," the sources said.

Palestinians Hold Protest in Camps Against Accord

BELFAST, Jan. 23 (AP) — Several hundred Palestinian refugees, escorted by uniformed guerrillas carrying rifles, demonstrated for three hours inside their camps today against the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli disengagement pact.

Today, a disengagement with Israel tomorrow, embassies for Israel in Arab capitals, the demonstrators shouted through bullhorns.

They condemned the disengagement as a prelude to formal recognition by the Arabs of the state of Israel and "abandoning the Palestinians' struggle to reclaim their homeland."

The Palestinians distributed leaflets accusing U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger of "abusing the spirit among the Arabs and to consolidate Zionist and imperialist interests in the Middle East."



Associated Press

Egyptian Wounded Moved

Israel Begins Withdrawing Equipment West of Canal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (UPI) — Israel started withdrawing equipment from forward areas on the west bank of the Suez Canal today and allowed the transfer of 300 wounded Egyptians from Suez city to hospitals in Cairo, the military command said.

Military sources said that tanks and artillery on the Israeli forward positions would be maintained until Friday when the first units are to evacuate areas south of the Cairo-Suez highway.

They said that the equipment being taken out beforehand consisted of support vehicles, some tanks and the first of about 300,000 mines removed from the Sinai defense perimeters.

The mines will be used to protect Israel's new lines in the Sinai, the sources said.

The command said that the wounded Egyptians were taken out of Suez city by Egyptian ambulances. The city has been surrounded by Israeli troops since the end of the October war.

Bodies to Be Returned

Moves were also under way to return the bodies of as many as 100 Israeli soldiers killed in the fighting and to allow Israeli teams to comb Egyptian areas for more corpses, Israeli officers said.

The officers said that captured Egyptian installations west of the waterway would be left intact, including a large airfield at the old British base of Fayid.

But all traces of Israel's methods of deployment would be eradicated in case they might be used again.

According to the disengagement timetable set by the chiefs of staff of both sides, Israeli troops will move from positions near the port city of Adishta to north of the highway and open the roadway to civilian traffic.

Israeli and Egyptian officers meeting at the Kilometer 101 marker agreed that positions evacuated by Israeli troops would be.

The dispute has already cur-

tailed the country's power supply and led to a three-day work week and other emergency steps. A national strike could bring industry virtually to a halt because 70 percent of electric power in Britain is generated by coal.

The proposal for a strike vote

will be presented tomorrow to the national executive of the National Union of Mineworkers. If approved, ballots will then go out to the miners, whose "yes" vote

would bring a complete halt in coal production in about a month.

Curb to Be Eased

The decision taken today by three senior leaders, including Joseph Gormley, the union president, came as the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath was preparing to ease the curbs on power and allow industry to extend work time to either four or five days, with reduced electricity supplies. The government had planned to announce the relaxation this week on the ground that coal stocks have held up well because of milder weather and the success of a "switch-off-something" campaign aimed at midnight last night.

One burst of bullets struck Mrs. Ann Duffy, wife of a Catholic politician, in the shoulder. The shots were fired through the glass paneling of her front door when she switched on a hall light to answer the doorbell, police said.

Mrs. Duffy is the wife of the secretary of Northern Ireland's main Catholic party, the Social Democratic and Labor party.

Patrick Murphy, 40, also received a shoulder wound in the second shooting attack. Police said that he was hit when he went to check a window of his home broken by a hurled rock. They said that one of the shots narrowly missed one of his five children.

The blast bombs, thrown from Protestant areas into adjoining Ardeyne Street, slightly damaged two homes but caused no casualties, police said.

The hardliners are opposed to

the policies of the coalition, led

by Mr. Faulkner, a moderate Protestant.

Political observers said that the newly elected leader of the Protestant-based Ulster Unionist party, Harry West, was behind today's calmer protest. They reported

that he was shocked by the tactics

employed yesterday by the hardliners led by Mr. Paisley.

"I cannot believe this is what they were elected to do," Brian Faulkner, leader of the executive, said after today's walkout.

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Say They Won't Return

Hardliners March Out of Ulster Assembly

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Jan. 23 — Protestant militant legislators, whose demonstration at yesterday's opening of the Northern Ireland Assembly produced a brawl, marched out of the Assembly today and said they would not return.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, who led the Protestant walkout, said that "the three loyalist leaders decided we would say to the world, 'We do not want any part of the Assembly'."

"The executive will now be working in conditions set up by the British Army. This is the only way we could bring home to the people that our democratic rights are being taken away," he said.

The hardliners, who comprise about one-third of the 73-seat legislature, chanted "traitors and murderers" at the moderates as they filed out of the chamber at Stormont Castle.

Traded Punches

The protest by the hardliners was in marked contrast to the brawl they initiated yesterday, when they traded punches with moderates before being ejected by security guards.

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India Fears Gulf State Arms Will Find Way to Pakistanis

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23 (UPI)—India is gravely concerned that the new influx of French and other West European arms to the Persian Gulf will have the direct effect of escalating tensions between India and Pakistan.

France, and to a lesser degree Britain and West Germany, are "economic opportunists" who are dumping sophisticated weapons in the small Arab states to help offset the economic bite of the oil crisis, a highly placed government source said this week.

India is convinced that the Arabs, who have the financial assets to buy the weapons but not the "armed men to operate them," are "underwriting" Pakistan, which has the men but not the money, in its efforts to rebuild its military strength.

Indian analysts point to such reports as a recent French sale of 32 Mirage jet fighter-bombers to the tiny sheikdom of Abu Dhabi as proof of their fears. According to officials in Washington, the planes will be piloted by Pakistanis for several years.

Filing Up Mirages'

"The sheikhs are now piling up Mirages and other highly sophisticated weapons the way they used to pile up Cadillacs," the source said. "What can they possibly use them for if not to undermine Pakistan?"

India does not appear to be worried about the flow of U.S. weapons into Iran, far and away the most powerfully armed country in the Persian Gulf. The official attitude is that Iran is "responsible" enough not to make its arms available to Pakistan.

The United States, which even less than a year ago was under deep suspicion for "tilting" toward Pakistan in the 1971 Bangladesh war, is emerging as a wise and modest superpower, in India's view.

"Hats off to the United States," said one ranking government official. "They're sticking to their word to keep out of the arms business in this region."

India appears to be far more concerned about the sales in the Persian Gulf than about a report from Rawalpindi this week that China is to collaborate with Pakistan in building surface-to-air missiles. Government officials view this as possible, but more

likely as wishful thinking by Pakistani Army generals.

Similarly, the Indians are not overly worried about the prospects of a triangular arrangement in which France reportedly is to build a Mirage plant in Pakistan to be financed by Persian Gulf states. Some of the planes built at the proposed factory would be purchased by the gulf states but piloted by Pakistanis.

France has not given India any firm reply to its queries about the likelihood of the deal being made. However, a well-placed informant said this week that negotiations are close to completion.

"These are long-range concerns," an Indian source said. "We are far more worried about what is taking place at this moment."

The curious adjustment of Indian attitudes, both in relation to the United States and Iran, comes at a time when the nation's economy has been shaken by the merciful rise in crude oil prices.

In putting both Washington and Tehran on the back, the Indians may hope to win some desperately needed price concessions from the shah of Iran.

Conversely, the distrust of the gulf states may reveal that India realizes the sheikdoms are irrevocably tied to Pakistan by the bond of Islamic brotherhood.

Certainly, Pakistan's prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has spared no effort in winning the gulf leaders to his side. He hopes to solidify these new-found friendships next month during a planned summit meeting of Islamic heads of state in the southeastern Pakistani city of Lahore.

Official Criticized By Peron Quits

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—The governor of Buenos Aires Province resigned today after President Juan D. Peron indirectly blamed his administration for the success of a daring attack by Marxist urban guerrillas on an army garrison last weekend.

Gov. Oscar Bidegain submitted his resignation to the provincial senate in the city of La Plata.

His resignation was widely expected after Mr. Peron, in a nationwide broadcast on Sunday, accused provincial authorities of showing "misunderstanding, incapacity or hidden tolerance" of the nature of the guerrilla threat. Five people were killed in the attack, including an army colonel and his wife, in the town of Azul.

Israel Begins Withdrawing Equipment West of Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

For their part, the union leaders feel a need to intensify their campaign because the ban on overtime has not had that strong an effect. Moreover, as spring approaches, the demand for power drops, reducing the pressure that the miners can exert in pursuit of their pay claim.

There also was deep disappointment among the leaders over the breakdown this week in the talks between Mr. Heath and leaders of the Trades Union Congress on ways out of the impasse.

The Congress, representing about 10 million workers, had pledged that its member unions would not use an increased settlement with the miners in their bargaining for increases. But the government rejected the proposal on the ground that the Congress could not guarantee that the unions would keep their demands within anti-inflation restraints.

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LUXOR

Hotels Ritz and Sheraton
ALGARVE

Hotels Jupiter and Alvor
ALMADA

Hotels Palacio Madrano, Sheraton
DUESSELDORF

Hotels Inter-Continental
and Hilton
MUNICH

Hotel Hilton
FRANKFURT

International Airport, Hotel Inter-Continental and Airport Hotel
TEHRAN

Hotel Hilton and
Lod International Airport
JERUSALEM

Hotels Inter-Continental
and Diplomat
RIO DE JANEIRO

And Major Cities in South America
NEW YORK

ATLANTIC BEACH
ST. THOMAS

KLUKwan, Alaska, Jan. 23—A U.S. game management specialist here has helped save the American national bird.

Fred Robards, 53, expert with the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, waged a nearly single-handed battle to save the bald eagle from extinction in Alaska. In the mid-1960s, he warned that timbering operations in the 16-million-acre Tongass National Forest, the largest in the U.S. park system, endangered the survival

of the birds here.

The eagles nest only in towering spruce and hemlock, most of them more than 200 years old. The same nests are used for years, with one still in use that was first observed in 1907.

Mr. Robards' warnings helped spur congressional action, and now, when he and his colleague Sid Morgan locate a new eagle's nest, the tree is tagged with a large yellow marker that reads: "Bald eagle nest tree." This nest tree is protected by the Bald Eagle Act as amended.

Destruction of eagles or their nests are prohibited by federal law.

Black Textile Workers End Strike in Durban

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Thousands of striking black textile workers returned to their jobs today after a wildcat stoppage which hit 11 cotton mills and won most of the Africans some form of wage raise.

The strike, which began Friday and involved 10,000 workers, developed into South Africa's worst since more than 30,000 eagles were killed and \$133,000 spent by the government in bounty payments.

The eagles were killed because salmon fishermen and fox farm owners thought the birds were killing the fish and foxes. Later, it was learned that the eagles were taking only dead or dying animals.

To date, Mr. Robards has catalogued more than 2,000 bald



RUSSIAN RETREAT—View of the country house outside Moscow where Nobel Prize-winner Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been staying recently. The house is that of writer Lydia Chukovskaya, who was expelled last week from Soviet writers' union.

Tunisia, Libya Have Dissimilar Ways of Life

By Henry Ginder

TRIPOLI, Libya, Jan. 23 (UPI)—To a Western traveler, going from Tunis to Tripoli by road, a customs man's question—"Do you have any drink?"—makes it clear that the frontier separates not only two countries but two ways of life.

A few hours before reaching the frontier, in the Tunisian seaside town of Gabes, lunch is washed down with a bottle of full-bodied Tunisian wine. At the border crossing point, the Libyan customs official is intent on enforcing Libya's ban on alcoholic beverages for its Moslem population and for non-Moslems as well.

A union of the two countries, to be called the Islamic Arab Republic, under one government and flag, was announced Jan. 12 by President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and Col. Muammar Qaddafi of Libya.

Negotiations Sought

The announcement created surprise and skepticism. The skepticism has since been reinforced by a Tunisian policy of moving slowly. A referendum, originally announced for last Friday, was put off for months while the Tunisians go through a painstaking process of amending their constitution to allow for such a vote.

The Tunisians also want negotiations to iron out differences between the policies of the two countries, but many Tunisians and Libyans wonder whether there would be no need to make an effort to negotiate unity. The article noted that the announcement of the proposed union had caused shock waves through the Arab world and had awakened "unitary sentiments" everywhere as a preliminary step toward achieving overall Arab unity.

In Tunis, the streets and cafés are thronged in the evening and the atmosphere is animated and gay. There have been efforts to restrict the Tunisian intake of alcohol on economic and social grounds, rather than on religious ones. But a Tunisian has no trouble getting beer, wine or stronger drinks. The effort by the Libyan Revolutionary Council, headed by the ascetic Col. Qaddafi, to impose traditional standards of Moslem conduct has led to a subdued and somber kind of life in which both residents and visitors frequently complain of boredom.

Popular Move

Col. Qaddafi's move to merge with Tunisia appears popular here despite his failure to achieve Arab unity in the past, notably with Egypt. Some Libyans are hoping that the more easy-going Tunisian way of life will prevail, while for others, a merger of two million Libyans with close to six million Tunisians means more power and standing than each people could achieve by itself.

Up to the time of the Libyan-Tunisian announcement, Libya had found itself somewhat isolated in the Arab world, an embarrassing position for a country so bent on promoting unity. Col. Qaddafi refused to back Egypt in the October war with Israel and stayed away from the subsequent Arab summit in Algiers. Even Libya's oil policy came under fire from other Arab countries after reports that despite the overall Arab embargo, some Libyan oil had reached the United States.

There is evidence that as Libya looks westward to achieve what it could not achieve with Egypt, the links with the Egyptians are becoming increasingly distended. Some 200,000 to 300,000 Egyptians have been living here to help out with technical tasks, but this "colonization," as some bitter Libyans have called it, has not been popular, particularly among those who have found their advancement in government positions blocked.

Questions have been raised about the oil companies' role in the U.S. energy problems.

The companies have said that their rate of return on investment over the last 10 years has been low in comparison with many other industries.

Mr. Jimerson said an adequate rate of return is necessary to finance exploration, expansion and capital improvements, which he said are needed to develop energy resources in the future.

Over the next four years, he said, Exxon plans \$1 billion in capital expenditures, about two-thirds of it to find new gas and oil reserves.

"It was in the Eastern Hemisphere that petroleum operations showed the largest absolute and percentage gains," Mr. Jimerson said. Earnings there were \$364 million, up 33 percent from \$274 million in 1972.

"Major reasons were high sales volumes, before the Arab cutbacks in the last quarter, and a recovery of product prices throughout the year from the depressed levels of previous years," the chairman said.

In addition, devolution of the dollar resulted in local currency earnings being translated into higher dollar amounts, and this accounted for about \$150 million of the improvement.

"Returns on Exxon's largest investment in the Eastern Hemisphere—in the Persian Gulf area—have been depressed for a number of years due to unsatisfactory product prices," Mr. Jimerson said. "In 1972, for example, the Eastern Hemisphere return was only 11.5 percent compared with 11.8 percent in the United States. In 1973, the return improved to 10.8 percent, still below the level in the United States."

The spokesman said the rationale for continuing the training is the hope that the Midwest nations will not be driven into a closer relationship with the Soviet Union.

Diplomatic sources said airways from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia have been training in this country since the oil embargo was imposed last fall.

Saudi Arabia is an oil producer engaged in the boycott.

© Los Angeles Times

Exxon Said to Cut Military Oil in '73

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said today that he has received "reliable reports" that some U.S. oil companies cut off supplies of Arab oil to U.S. military forces in November.

Sen. Jackson said he has received "Independent documentation" of a Dec. 1 article in *Business Week* magazine that Exxon Corp. advised its overseas offices to cut off the oil supplies one day after a Nov. 4 meeting with Saudi Arabian officials.

Worldwide Alert

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Dutch government announced today that gasoline rationing, introduced on Jan. 12, will be ended on Feb. 4.

Economics Minister Ruud Lubbers made the announcement in parliament, adding that instead of rationing there will be a ban on Sunday driving every other week.

"The oil companies have informed me that there is a difference of 15 percent between supply and demand, which no longer warrants rationing," he said.

Worldwide Alert

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—

The Dutch-West German border

were strict as they lost nearly

all their business as they watch

Dutchmen driving across

border to get gas without

rationing coupons.

Norway Lifts Driving Ban

OSLO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—

The Norwegian government

lifted next weekend's driving ban

Yesterday, the government

announced planned rationing

by two weeks.

Jobert Goes To Mideast, Seeking Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

Saudi agreed to buy 22 Mirage III-E long-range fighter-bombers

which their air force at this point

cannot fly operationally.

Consumers Alliance

The French government

intended to defend its own

stand against U.S. efforts to

form a consumer alliance which

a turn would negotiate with oil

producers.

French and British efforts to

secure government-to-government

oil supplies differ to the de-

gree that Britain has adequate

coal and can count on substan-

tial North Sea oil supplies in the

next few years. With the excep-

tion of Italy, France is the major

oil-importing country most

dependent on imported oil for its

energy needs.

Mr. Flanagan said that the oil

producers would use some of the

money to pay for their

Spiral
Oil in
Rationed
Life

Touring U.S. to Encourage Support of President

Jesuit Priest Is Political Missionary for Nixon

By Richard Bergholz

LOS ANGELES. Jan. 23.—President Nixon's most recent political missionary is a 46-year-old Jesuit priest who does not wear clerical garb and who has an easy, open style.

He wears the badge of the iron cross—a tie clip inscribed with Mr. Nixon's signature. He displays unabashed zeal defending the President.

The Rev. John McLaughlin, a self-styled adviser, speechwriter, tact-minder and spokesman for the President, has been selected to move from the White House grass-roots areas to encourage "support of the President's movement wherever it can be found and to engage in what the Nixon hierarchy calls 'media radiation.'

It means he is to make himself available to television panel shows, radio talk shows, public forums wherever available—all with the idea of defending the President against his critics.

His official title is deputy spe-

cial assistant to the President.

A former associate editor of a weekly Catholic journal of opinion, America, Father McLaughlin's role in the White House has been as a speechwriter.

A Nixon Habit

But Mr. Nixon has not been making many lately, which leaves Father McLaughlin free for other pursuits.

A Jesuit priest engaging in politics? Father McLaughlin first ran into that question when he won the Republican nomination for U.S. senator in Rhode Island in 1970. Some voters in the heavily Catholic state thought it was "not right" for a priest to be a candidate.

"He's got the devil to fight, not politicians," said a blue-collar worker. A woman said: "I'd just hate to see a priest face all those temptations that politicians have."

Jesuit spokesmen here conceded that Father McLaughlin's political activities are unusual for a member of the order. However,



The Rev. John McLaughlin

another Jesuit, the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, is a Democratic congressman from Massachusetts.

Father McLaughlin lost the

Rhode Island race and was picked up by the Nixon staff. Some say Father McLaughlin, who studied at Boston College and Stanford University and won his doctorate at Columbia University, became the Nixon staff "intellectual."

The priest portrays Mr. Nixon in glowing terms, both in regard to his work in foreign affairs and his personal attributes.

Father McLaughlin spends much of his time on the tour answering questions about Watergate and related matters—Mr. Nixon's culpability, his tax, his private papers and other subjects.

He often is asked how frequently he talks to the President. He ducks specifics by replying: "As often as I need to."

Father McLaughlin said he does not believe impeachment of the President is much of an issue, partly because, in his view, the issue is becoming politicized in the public mind.

He blames impeachment talks on the AFL-CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Amer-

ican Civil Liberties Union, the Common Cause lobby, the United Methodist Church, the National Council of Churches and other pressure groups.

Father McLaughlin said he questions the propriety of such groups when they "bring pressure on Congress" for an impeachment resolution. He said it is something like trying to influence the jury before a case is tried.

He readily concedes almost universal loathing for the news media within the White House.

When asked what defense he offers for Mr. Nixon's tax writings, he talks to the President. He ducks specifics by replying: "As often as I need to."

Father McLaughlin said he merely availed himself of legal provisions and assails "the sanctimonious hand-wringing utterances" of the critics, who charge that the donation did not meet legal requirements.

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DESERT PATROL—Apart from the heat and the sand, it must be an easy life for members of Botswana's police camel corps, with very few parking infringements and speeding violations in the Kalahari Desert whose 60,000 square miles are their beat.

Files Complaint With California Agency**Tax Aide Charges Nixon Got Favoritism**

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 23 (UPI)—California tax authorities were accused yesterday by one of their own number of giving President Nixon favored treatment and of making no proper effort to collect state income taxes from him.

William M. Bennett, a Democrat and an elected member of the State Board of Equalization, which helps to set property-tax rates in California, filed with the State Franchise Tax Board yesterday "a complaint on behalf of California taxpayers" about Mr. Nixon's state income tax status. Last year, Mr. Bennett held the Board of Equalization's rotating seat on the Franchise Tax Board, which collects California income taxes.

• President Nixon's chief domestic adviser, Kenneth Cole, in a television interview, said: "The President has been very clear that he doesn't have any intention of resigning."

Mr. Cole said that he believed that Mr. Nixon's low standing in recent public-opinion polls reflects a lack of understanding by the American people of the positive achievements of the administration and added that it was the job of the people in government to get across "the kinds of things the President is trying to do."

• A former aide to President Nixon predicted that convicted Watergate conspirator E. G. (Bud) Krogh will soon "spill his guts" in a confession that could lead to President Nixon's impeachment.

Edward Morgan, who resigned his Treasury Department post on Friday over Watergate's impact on the government, made the prediction in an interview with the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Morgan said he thought Krogh, a close friend of his, would talk about the White House "plumbers" operation that led to his conviction on a guilty plea of one conspiracy charge. Krogh faces sentencing tomorrow.

"Bud's confession and the tape recordings will probably do the President in," Mr. Morgan said. He said he considers impeachment inevitable.

• Special prosecutor Leon W. Jaworski announced that Dean W. Rusk, John Brademas of Indiana, and Rep. John Ford of California, ridiculed Sen. Scott and Mr. Ford's statements. "Do they expect people to believe that there is evidence floating around that would clear the President and he hasn't released it yet?" they asked newsmen.

Before the start of today's executive session of the Watergate

Committee, Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Conn., one of the panel's three Republicans, proposed that the committee renew its request to meet with Mr. Nixon.

In the prepared text of a motion to be presented during the closed session, Sen. Weicker said that if the President refuses or if there is no response by the end of this week, "Individual members, or the committee as a whole, shall, in the interests of fairness...propound such questions in writing as they would have asked the President in person, for transmittal to the White House on Feb. 5, 1974."

The Connecticut Republican noted that the committee had asked "on at least two or three occasions" in the past to meet with the President but "got no response either in the affirmative or the negative."

Sen. Weicker said earlier in the week that he felt that only if there were very important matters to be brought up should the hearings continue. Otherwise "it would cheapen the work we have done," he added.

Conclusion Date Impossible

The committee is due to conclude its investigation and issue a report by Feb. 28 but Sen. Weicker and other members have said that this would be impossible.

Sen. Weicker said today that the deadline would have to be extended due to what he described as the failure of the White House to cooperate with the panel, denying it tapes and documents in the President's possession.

In other Watergate-related developments:

• The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Peter W. Rodino, D., N.J., told newsmen that his panel's impeachment probe could be delayed almost a year if it is not allowed access to evidence gathered by the special prosecutor's office. However, Rep. Rodino expressed the hope that some arrangement can be worked out with special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

• The Pennsylvania Republican leader Hugh Scott told newsmen that secret material shown to him at the White House has convinced him that former White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d should be indicted for perjury.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Thursday, January 24, 1974 *

Everybody's Done It?

A constant theme underlying the Nixon administration's justifications of almost all of the things it has been criticized for is, "Everybody's done it." At first blush, that would seem to be an appropriate response to the disclosure that Frederick V. Malek, then a member of the White House staff, sent a memorandum to H. R. Haldeman on March 17, 1972, outlining a program designed to assure that the powers of the federal government to dole out grants and other benefits were marshaled most effectively to assist in the President's re-election effort. Although officials of past administrations are naturally inclined to see operations during their own government days in a rosy light—especially when compared with those of a succeeding administration of the opposite party—there can be no doubt that from time immemorial everybody in the federal government was aware that an election year was an election year. And the process of rewarding or punishing certain members of the Congress, for example, with the award or withholding of post offices, Corps of Engineers projects or military bases is a time-honored, if not particularly honorable, one. It cannot be argued that the impact of that process on presidential politics has been minimal in the past. Nevertheless, the Malek memorandum is an instructive example of the Nixon administration's proclivity for taking something "everybody's done" and carrying it beyond recognizable—or tolerable—limits.

In his memorandum to Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Malek said that the program he was outlining was designed to "improve executive branch responsiveness to the voting public." The memorandum went on to outline the bureaucratic machinery which he had put into place to insure that there was both systematic initiative in the departments and centralized White House direction on "politically sensitive" operating matters. The first accomplishments he cited were (more or less) unexceptional. He noted that some 35 White House requests to the Department of Commerce had resulted in "expediting the normal grant reviewing process and securing the release of information."

Mr. Malek's program went farther. He cited, for example, some \$1.4 billion of Department of Commerce funds which could be "redirected" over two fiscal years for the benefit of the Presidents' re-election campaign. He reported that "during the recently completed budget cycle [White House aide William] Gifford worked closely with the budget examiners to ensure that the budget was as supportive as possible for the President's re-election." He suggested in a later memorandum that the Committee for the Re-election of the President would identify "the most advantageous projects."

Mr. Malek also sought to keep the project secret and to give it what has come to be known as deniability by ordering that no communications to or from the White House with respect to the effort be put in writing. When it came to listing the drawbacks of the plan, Mr. Malek wrote, "The most significant drawback of the program is, of course, the risk of adverse publicity."

Mr. Malek apparently was not concerned that delegating some of the departmental programming functions to the Committee for the Re-election of the President might have an adverse effect on the programs themselves—not to mention what it does to the concept of responsible government by duly elected or appointed officials. In practice, it worked like this: Cleveland requested \$354,000 for a recreational program. Only \$164,000 was granted. The reason: "The program is designed to impact inner city residents, and thus does not fall within our political guidelines." So the expenditure of public funds was to be conducted not in terms of the design of a program in pursuance of a congressional mandate, but in pursuit of the re-election of a president.

To the extent that this is a departure from traditional pork barrel practices, a case can be made that the difference is only one of degree. And yet it strikes us that, in an important sense, it is something more than that—something more in keeping with a fundamental tendency we have observed in President Nixon's general approach to government and politics. Time after time, as the Watergate saga has unfolded, we have encountered evidence of excesses on the part of the President and/or his associates which, by their nature, have had the effect of transforming a difference in degree into a genuine difference in kind.

Thus past presidents have selectively tape recorded their official conversations. It remained for Mr. Nixon to pioneer—disastrously—with indiscriminate, continuous, voice-activated recording devices in his various offices. Thus, former administrations have leaned heavily on the business community or farmers for campaign contributions. But the Nixon way, one surmises, was to be a lot more explicit in making the connection between a particular corporate—or dairy farmer—contribution and a specific governmental favor. Thus almost all presidents have reacted violently to news leaks—with telephone tapping used as a security enforcement process on occasions. But only Mr. Nixon, as far as we know, felt the need to establish his own, private parapolic unit to engage in illegal burglaries and electronic surveillance to plug the leaks. Other presidents have raged at press criticism. None that we have heard about has been quite so blatant about it as to threaten Internal Revenue Service audits or anti-trust actions, or to launch a calculated, sustained, nationwide campaign of vilification, for the express purpose of intimidating or discrediting the news media. Past presidents have taken tax deductions for their official papers; but Lyndon Johnson did not scramble to beat the deadline when Congress was about to close this loophole—and Richard Nixon did.

In short, everybody hasn't done things the way Mr. Nixon has done them. And the Malek operation is only the latest illustration of why the indiscriminate use of this argument—even leaving aside its essential lameness in terms of morality or legal standing—is at best a weak defense.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The U.S. Role in the Mideast

What is the United States getting itself in for in the Mideast? This is asked not out of any inclination to disparage the new Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement but out of a wish to anticipate what might go sour with it. For the fact is that, by this agreement, the United States seems to have assumed a large—if so far undetected—measure of responsibility for seeing that the agreement is put into effect. If there is a complaint from one side or the other, or a collapse, then it will likely fall to Washington to determine what to do from there. Mr. Kissinger, at his news conference Tuesday, only confirmed the point.

This slightly uneasy state of affairs flows from the special role played in the disengagement accord by the United States. Secretary Kissinger, by his shuttle, provided a mechanism for the negotiation to proceed in the absence of the direct talks supposedly assured by the convening of the Geneva conference; he indicated Tuesday he is prepared to continue in this pattern. On the key questions of what forces Egypt and Israel would leave on either side of the disengagement line, and of the terms on which the UN would put and keep forces in the middle, he appears to have made the proposals—secret proposals—which became the basis for agreement. Because Egypt in particular would not make direct undertakings to Israel on such issues as reopening the Suez Canal, Israeli passage through it, and reviving the cities on its west bank, Mr. Kissinger himself accepted Egyptian (and Israeli) undertakings—secret undertakings—which he then passed on to the other party.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Finally the United States indicated—again, not publicly—that it will conduct reconnaissance over Egyptian and Israeli positions in the disengagement zone. This could well force upon Washington difficult decisions in the event violations are detected.

The secretary insists that the United States has assumed no new commitments by the disengagement agreement. This begs the question of what commitments, or what kind of commitments, the United States already had. No formal treaty binds Washington to the policies or fortunes of any state in the region but obviously the Mideast is at the center of an elaborate cat's cradle of strategic, economic and political threads. In light of the broad and complex range of domestic factors which play on Mideast policy, it hedges the administration to avoid the excessive secrecy and ambiguity which could produce public antipathies, and even accusations, about slipping into another "Vietnam." On their merits, the two situations—Vietnam and the Mideast—are very different. The American government should give its citizens no grounds to suspect that, in respect to the quality of American involvement with them, they are the same.

The administration is understandably intent on preserving the momentum and mood of the Mideast negotiations last week. But as recent history tells us only too well, a government which does not seek informed support for its foreign policy—in the Mideast or anywhere—in the early, formative days, cannot be assured of receiving it at some future time of stress or crisis when it will need it the most.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

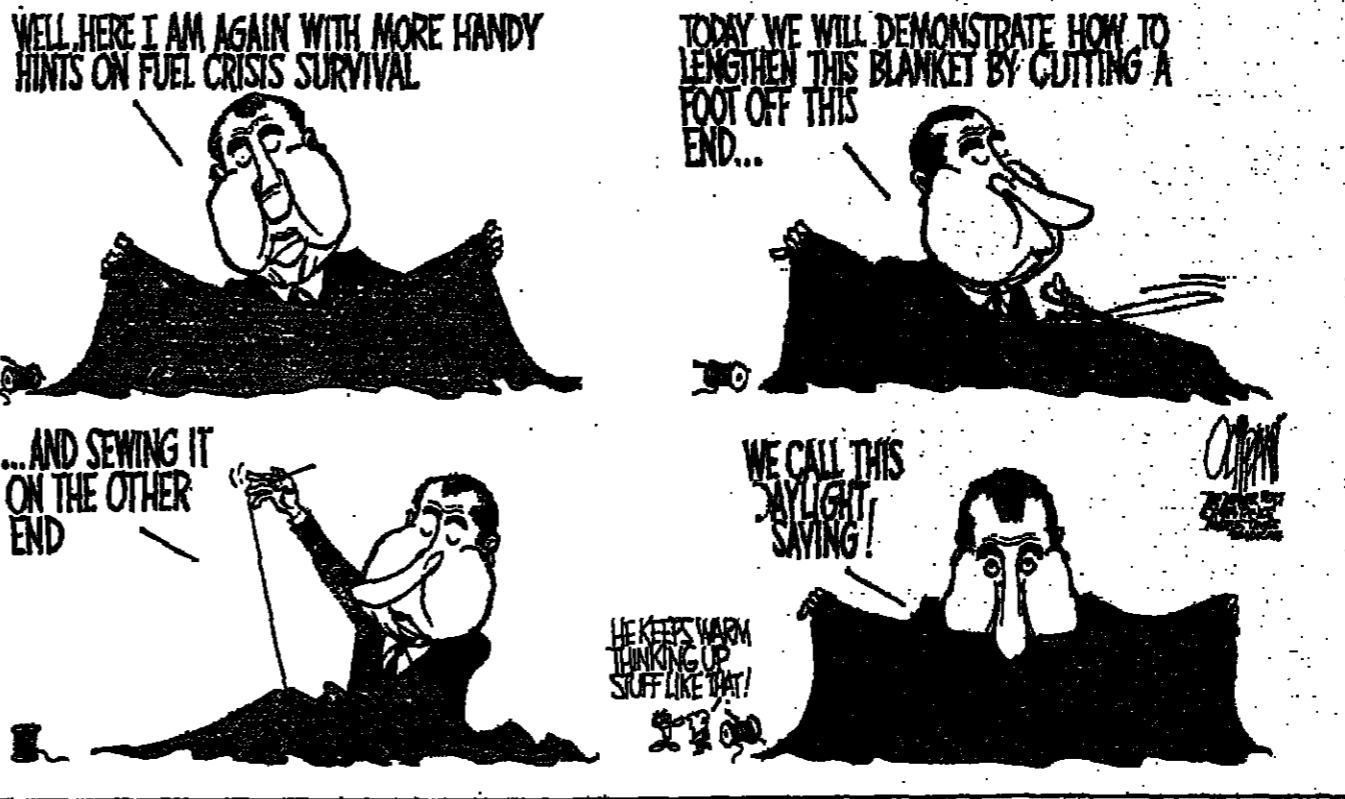
January 24, 1899

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.—A great number of people had a narrow escape from a horrible death here today. They were standing on the ice bridge gorge, at the foot of the falls, when the ice started downstream. The movement of the ice caused great excitement. About 100 persons were on the bridge, and as they left the mass tremble they naturally became alarmed, and rushed for the shore. After moving 200 feet, the ice bridge lodged firmly again. None of the people were injured and all regained the shore safely.

Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1924

LONDON.—The railroad strike is assuming the appearance of being more essentially a row between rival unions than a bona fide wage dispute. While the difficulty imposed on the industrial community and the traveling public by the curtailed services today caused the damping down of many blast furnaces, there is yet no trace of strike hysteria on the part of the public. Increases in food prices—the first test of a railroad strike's effectiveness—have not appeared.



Debate Over Change in U.S. Nuclear Strategy

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON.—Should the United States be able to fight a nuclear war as well as deter one? That question has been raised by Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, as he tries to stir up a national debate on future American nuclear strategy.

To date, the strategy has been built around deterrence. Initially known as "massive retaliation," it later came to be called "mutual assured destruction" or, by its detractors, MAD.

For all the variations in name, the idea remained basically the same: if one side had enough nuclear power to absorb a surprise attack and still retaliate with devastating force, the other side would never dare attack. In effect, a position of mutual deterrence developed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Schlesinger is not proposing abandonment of this deterrent strategy. But he wants to add a new idea, a counter-force strategy. To an extent, this exercise is also linked to the arms negotiations with the Soviet Union. In the absence of an agreement limiting strategic arms, Mr. Schlesinger fears that the Soviet Union, by marrying its larger missiles to advanced multiple warheads, could by 1980 have a greater counterforce ability than the United States.

Mr. Schlesinger is therefore trying to get across the message that if the Soviet Union does not agree to make the two nations basically equivalent in strategic arms, the United States is prepared to match the Soviet Union step by step in building up its counterforce weapons.

If only as a hedge against failure of the talks on strategic arms, however, the Schlesinger proposal does contemplate changes in the present nuclear

Part of the answer given by associates of Mr. Schlesinger is that the well publicized shift is as much psychological as it is real, as much as it is fact.

The target of the Schlesinger theory is the Soviet Union. The Schlesinger theory is that it provides for development of more accurate missiles and warheads that would be able to attack Soviet missile silos. The Defense Department, for example, wants to develop such "silo killers" for the Trident submarine missile that on the last part of their trajectory could change course.

Academic strategic planners generally agree that the United States needs more flexibility than just a strategy of mutual assured destruction. While this suggests the need for some counterforce ability, most of the experts, including some whom Mr. Schlesinger leans for advice, believe such flexibility should not extend to an ability to attack Soviet missile silos.

To an extent, this exercise is also linked to the arms negotiations with the Soviet Union. In the absence of an agreement limiting strategic arms, Mr. Schlesinger fears that the Soviet Union, by marrying its larger missiles to advanced multiple warheads, could by 1980 have a greater counterforce ability than the United States.

The reasoning is that "silo killers" destabilize the nuclear balance by raising fears that a nation is seeking a "first-strike" ability to knock out the retaliatory force of the other side in a surprise attack.

Mr. Schlesinger's response to this objection is that since both the United States and the Soviet Union have invulnerable retaliatory forces in their submarine-based missiles, neither side can acquire a first-strike ability.

In the nuclear balance, however, perceptions can be as important as abilities. Five years ago, the United States started off on an abortive multimillion-dollar program to develop a missile defense system because it thought the Soviet Union was seeking a first-strike ability against its land-based missiles.

Similarly, it is argued by some critics of the Schlesinger proposal, the Soviet Union might be tempted to build up its own nuclear forces or to use them in a crisis situation if it thought that the United States, under the name of counterforce, was displaying "silo killers" capable of knocking out its land-based retaliatory force.

One suggested solution to the action-reaction cycle is to get rid of the land-based missiles, whose vulnerability makes both sides feel insecure. But this is a step that neither side is willing to take, partly because each now wants to use the land-based missiles as counterforce weapons.

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Mr. Schlesinger has still not explained why he presumes that a counterforce attack, which will probably kill millions of civilians, would not lead inevitably to an all-out nuclear exchange.

This, in turn, gets to a basic question of why must it be presumed that the present strategy of massive retaliation will not continue to deter any nuclear attack, including the use of counterforce weapons.

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Another thing that's new is that ambitious political figures are stepping forward to make the most of the discontent. Take, for example, Sen. Henry Jackson, the Washington Democrat who is now leading the oil company hearings in his Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

Sen. Jackson is one of the best informed men in the Congress. He is particularly knowledgeable about energy, which he has been studying for years. So he knows very well what the oil companies have been doing.

Only now Sen. Jackson is running for the presidency. He is particularly eager to identify himself with the ordinary Joe. So evidently he is full of righteous indignation about the companies. "I'm staggered," he said the other day when Nixon refused to release some information. "This to me is incredible... this is more stupid than the CIA."

Then there is the leading Republican on the subcommittee, Sen. Percy of Illinois. He wasn't born yesterday either, and as a former corporate executive he is particularly knowledgeable about the tax laws.

But Sen. Percy is also running for the presidency. So when he elicited from the Gulf company the information that it paid only about 2 percent of its income in American taxes, he was struck dumb. "Do you think you can people?" he asked.

Net Attitudes? Maybe the public drubbing of the oil companies will open the way for a whole new attitude toward the role of government and private industry in the energy field. Perhaps there will be a drive for mass transit. It could be that housing policy will be adjusted to promote a return from the suburbs to the cities. Possibly the railroads will get shot in the arm.

But those aren't the outcomes that are now shaping up. On the contrary, in the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee sentiment is building for a new tax on company profits which will give the companies an incentive to develop new sources of energy. The basic idea is that the companies will be subjected to a windfall profit tax. The companies will be remitted insofar as the companies plow profits back into investments for additional energy.

That's better than nothing—but not much. If we keep throwing out incentives for production without adjusting consumption patterns, it is very clear what will happen. It's better than return their profits to the Treasury, the companies will knock themselves out in the same old search for more oil and gas and coal. We will only have played an energy shell game on ourselves.

Shell Game Seen in U.S. Energy Crisis

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A popular tactic to blame whatever goes wrong on some conspiracy by a unionized is one of the enduring aspects of American politics. Right now we are getting dose of that disease in the Senate hearings on the role of oil companies in the energy crisis.

As it stands, a chance to make a truly new and constructive approach to the energy problem is to be missed. Instead the Congress seems to be heading toward legislation which will only deepen the trouble.

I do not mean to cry tears for poor little Exxon. By all accounts the big companies are doing just fine, thank you. They are in fact using the energy crisis to make a fast buck.

But that is hardly surprising. Nobody in Washington at least ever imagined that the companies were in business for anything other than profit. It is not exactly secret that they rigged the tax laws through such devices as the depletion allowance to keep their pockets.

Hand in Glove

Now that they were hand in glove with the Arab producers in raising prices to the disadvantage of the domestic consumer, nor that they were offered drilling concessions wherever there was oil, nor matter what the environmental consequences.

So what's new? Well, what's new is that many Americans are mad about the high prices they have to pay for gasoline and fuel oil. They don't like driving at limited speeds or lining up to buy gasoline or doing without on Sundays. Since the explanation for these inconveniences is so simple, the populist disposition takes over. That's one thing new.

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Letters

Watergate View

COL. SULKERSON (C.B.T., Jan. 18) in his article "Watergate's Image Abroad" is guilty of a strange inversion of the facts. He sees a "puzzling failure of foreigners to assess the American sense of political morality as earnestly as Americans do" and states that "there are few places overseas where the (Watergate) affair is taken at nearly the same level of seriousness as in the United States."

As a European who has followed the Watergate affair I had thought that the boot was on the other foot. I had thought that Europeans were shocked and astonished at the calm acceptance by Americans, from the President downwards, of scandals

and corruption that would lead to the early fall of the government in any European country.

The reason why Mr. Sulkerson may have the impression he has is that Watergate has dragged on so long that the European press has turned to other more active matters.

I should like to add that I think all Europeans—or most of them—greatly regret the fall of America from its moral pedestal as a result of Watergate. A Dutch uncle is not a bad thing to have around in this world. We didn't always welcome moral homilies from across the Atlantic but now that we can't expect to get them anymore we may miss them.

G.R. PFENNELL
Estepona, Spain

Accordingly, Nixon has another chance. The state of the union is that we have no union, no common view of how to get out of the pickle, no clear realization that moral corruption is worse than petty crime, and not even much confidence that any alternative would be better than the poor outfit we now have. Maybe this is wisdom or mental and moral laziness,

Obituaries

Harold A. Loeb, Published Broom Magazine

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Md., after a heart attack.

As contributing editor and writer on Soviet-life and Chinese politics for Newsweek, Mr. Volkov was credited with being the first American newsmen to detect the Sino-Russian break in 1958. Other scoops attributed to him were a prediction in early 1963 that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev would seek a nuclear test ban and another prediction of Mr. Khrushchev's downfall and replacement by Leonid I. Brezhnev as Kremlin leader six months before the actual leadership crisis in 1964.

Mr. Volkov entered the Soviet Air Force as a captain in World War II, flew 85 bombing missions against Germany and held the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1945. Shortly after the war ended in Europe, he was flying in a Soviet transport plane from Paris to Rock Creek.

Arthur Peck

MANHASSET, N.Y., Jan. 23.—Arthur Peck, 66, who retired in 1972 as director of CBS radio broadcasting operations after 25 years with the organization, died Monday at St. Francis Hospital.

Mr. Peck was widely known as a sports-car enthusiast, and he often took the opportunity to give fans a liberal education in the kind of cars they were watching.

Although he was an executive of Columbia Broadcasting System, he donated his time at sports-car meets in Sebring, Fla., or Lime Rock, Conn.

Domestic Criticism

However, that plan had been attacked heavily by the press and Mr. Brandt's political opposition as a precedent that would undermine the legal basis of Bonn's ties with West Berlin. As a result, the government apparently decided at the last minute that exposing itself to Soviet anger was preferable to continued domestic criticism.

One article of the four-power agreement states that West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany, is not a part of the Federal Republic and should not be governed by it. This is the article cited by the Russians and East Germans in opposing location of a new federal office in West Berlin.

The three Western allies base their defense of Bonn's move on another article of the agreement which states that the ties between the Federal Republic and the city should be maintained and strengthened.

The plan to put the environmental office in Berlin originated with Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leader of those forces in the government contending that the Soviet plot has not been living up to the spirit of Bonn's defense agreements.

Mr. Genscher belongs to the Liberal Free Democrats, the junior partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats in the government coalition. When Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, the Free Democrat leader, moves up to the presidency next spring, it now seems almost certain that Mr. Genscher will succeed him at the Foreign Ministry.

That, in turn, is expected to signal a new, harder line toward dealing with Moscow, and the decision to override the Soviet protests and move ahead with the environmental agency is seen here as a symbolic first step in demanding that the Communist bloc observe the spirit as well as the letter of its agreements with the West.

Ironically, the decision to use the agency as a pawn in the maneuvering over Berlin's status is expected to have serious adverse effects on how it performs its prescribed function in environmental protection.

One of the original arguments made for locating the agency in Berlin was that such a location would offer the opportunity for close collaboration with East Germany and Poland, whose cooperation is required in any program to clean up the polluted Baltic Sea. However, it now seems certain that the Communist countries will refuse to recognize the agency's existence, and the main casualty will be the plan for a joint assault on Baltic pollution.

Iron Confirms Death for Five in Plot to Kill Shah

TGHAN, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A military appeal court today upheld death sentences for five men convicted on charges of plotting to kill the shah and to kidnap three other members of the royal family and an unnamed foreign ambassador.

The command said that two of the men died shortly after they were picked up and two others were in serious condition.

Sixty-four men were rescued from the Parcels Islands, the Saigon command announced today.

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gy G**Despite Soviet Objections****Bonn to Locate New Office Of Environment in W. Berlin**

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Ignoring strong objections by the Soviet Union and East Germany, the West German government today approved plans to locate its new federal office for environmental protection in West Berlin.

This decision by Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet capped a five-month controversy in which the Russians and East Germans charged repeatedly that such a

move would violate the 1971 four-power Berlin Agreement.

A government spokesman, Armin Grunewald, said that the cabinet had based its decision on the contention of the three Western signatories—the United States, Britain and France—that Bonn's action does not conflict with the Berlin Agreement.

Mr. Grunewald also revealed that the new agency will be officially called the "Federal Environmental Office." This came as a considerable surprise since Bonn political circles had reported in recent days that the government planned to drop the word "federal" from the title as a conciliatory gesture toward the Russians.

Domestic Criticism

However, that plan had been attacked heavily by the press and Mr. Brandt's political opposition as a precedent that would undermine the legal basis of Bonn's ties with West Berlin. As a result, the government apparently decided at the last minute that exposing itself to Soviet anger was preferable to continued domestic criticism.

Officials for the second day canceled an earth resources pass scheduled for this afternoon.

But space officials say the astronauts, Lt. Col. Gerald F. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson, can probably complete their 12-week mission even if the ailing stabilizer breaks down.

"I have a good feeling we're going to go the 94 days—if the gods smile on us," said the Skylab program director, William C. Schneider.

Mr. Schneider said backup systems probably could hold the station steady without the gyro for the remaining 16 days of the mission, but that many scientific experiments would have to be curtailed.

If it did fail, "we wouldn't come home in a rush," because control of the 55-ton station would shift automatically to computer-managed thruster systems, he said.

But, after the gyro acted up for more than eight hours yesterday, Mr. Schneider ordered the carrier New Orleans to leave for the splashdown zone off the Lower California coast. It will sail on Sunday from San Diego, three days ahead of schedule.

"Don't consider this as meaning we're coming home early," Mr. Schneider told newsmen.

"We just don't want to block the possibility of coming home early."

The ship will be in position to retrieve the astronauts by Sunday. The splashdown is set for Feb. 8.

In four days the gyroscope has faltered 11 times. Flickerings are characterized by a rise in power consumption, a change in the temperature of the bearing and a slowdown of its 242-pound wheel.

These same symptoms preceded the failure of another control gyroscope early in the Skylab-3 flight. Since the first gyro breakdown, the station has operated on two gyros. One could not do the job, however.

NASA Set If Skylab-3 Cuts Mission

HOUSTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Frequent failing of a control gyroscope has prompted the early dispatch of the Skylab-3 prime recovery ship.

The problem prevented the astronauts from carrying out a full day of scientific experiments and the flight director, Neil Hutchinson, said that space officials believed the gyro was "slowly but surely failing in."

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But space officials say the astronauts, Lt. Col. Gerald F. Carr, Lt. Col. William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson, can probably complete their 12-week mission even if the ailing stabilizer breaks down.

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Russians Seize Reporter's Notes On Jewish Issue

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Secret police stopped an American newswoman on a Moscow street today and seized written replies to questions that she had posed to a group of Jewish activists.

UPI correspondent Gordon F. Josseloff said he was confronted by two plainclothes agents and a uniformed policeman on a street corner after completing the 90-minute interview at the home of one of the activists. All have been denied permission to emigrate to Israel.

Mr. Josseloff said one of the police agents called to him, "Mr. Josseloff, we want to talk to you." He said the other men blocked his way and threatened an incident if he did not give them the written replies from the Jews.

"They told me I had no business talking to such people and implied they would take the papers by force if I did not surrender them," Mr. Josseloff said.

As he left, one of the men warned him not to write anything about the incident, he said.

Mr. Josseloff and UPI correspondent Christopher Ogden were kicked and punched by Soviet secret police last Oct. 5 when they tried to photograph a demonstration by Jews outside the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Astronaut Calls 24-Hour Daylight Possible Through Space Mirrors

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Lt. Comdr. Robert L. Grippen says space technology may one day permit cities to create 24-hour daylight.

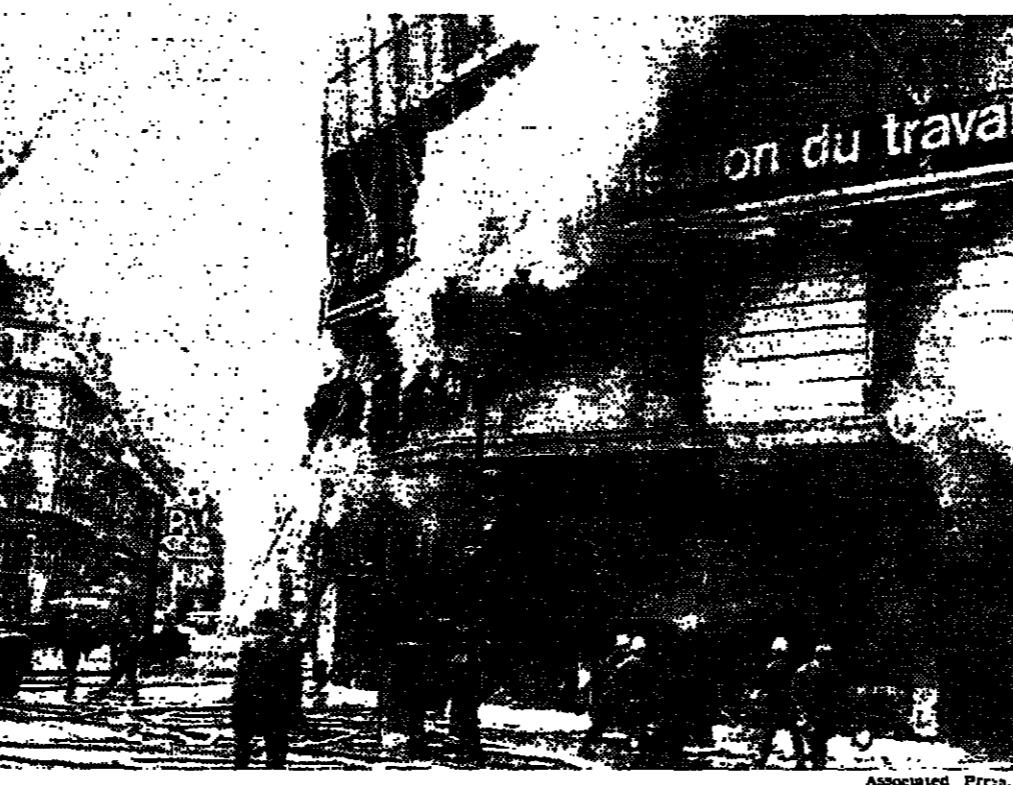
The Navy astronaut said this and other techniques could provide avenues of relief from the energy crisis.

He said an array of huge mirrors up to a half-mile in diameter could be put into stationary orbit outside the earth's shadow, some 28,000 miles in space. By night they would be tipped automatically to illuminate a city below.

"You could keep the city lighted 24 hours a day in this way if you wanted to," he said in a speech given Monday night. "Or you could just shorten the nights and still save a lot of energy."

The backup Skylab astronaut also said he could "see the time coming when San Diego, for example, will be able to put up its own satellite."

Such a satellite would be left in fixed orbit straight over the city, generating electricity from solar energy and beaming it to a receiving station on the ground, he said.



BLAZE—Firemen fight a fire which damaged a supermarket near Paris Opéra yesterday.

Eight French Soldiers Killed As Train Hits Them in Tunnel

CHATEAU-THIERRY, France, Jan. 23 (AP).—Sixteen French soldiers were run over by a freight train in a railroad tunnel early today. Eight were killed and three seriously injured.

The soldiers were walking in single file shortly after midnight through the 400-yard-long tunnel when the train, rounding a curve, smashed into the column. Railroad officials said that there was barely a foot of clearance between the train and the tunnel wall.

"Even railroad employees are not normally allowed to go in there," said a railroad official. He said 180 trains go through the tunnel every day.

Tunnel Forbidden

Defense Ministry officials said that army rules specifically forbid foot soldiers from marching through a tunnel.

Police said that about 30 men were returning to their Marival camp northeast of Paris after a 15-mile march. They had another eight miles to go.

The patrol split up at the Chevry-sur-Marne tunnel. One group climbed a hill to reach the road to their camp and 16 men, led by a sergeant, entered the tunnel.

"They were probably tired and taking a short cut," an army spokesman said.

The train, traveling on the Paris-Strasbourg line, entered the tunnel on schedule at 45 minutes after midnight.

Iran Confirms Death for Five in Plot to Kill Shah

TEHRAN, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A military appeal court today upheld death sentences for five men convicted on charges of plotting to kill the shah and to kidnap three other members of the royal family and an unnamed foreign ambassador.

The death sentences—by firing squad—could be carried out within 10 days unless Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi intervenes.

The court commuted the death penalty for two other men who today expressed repentance for their acts and fidelity to the Iranian regime. Instead, they were given 15 and 10 years jail respectively.

Prison sentences of one to five years were confirmed for five others, mostly journalists and clerks, in the case.

The defendants, who were arrested between April and October last year, told the court that they planned to kill the shah either at a Caspian Sea resort or while he was vacationing in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Those under sentence of death said that they were Marxists who "had to kill the head of the regime."

Israel Areas Frozen

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (AP).—Jerusalem and parts of northern Israel lay frozen and immobilized today, but officials said that the past two weeks of severe weather had ended a four-year drought and may have saved the country from a water crisis.

Wind and sleet destroyed three buildings in Jerusalem's Old City, killing two Arabs. Ten other buildings in the city were evacuated. Heavy damage was reported throughout northern and central Israel.

A government announcement today said only that Anthony Barber, chancellor of the Exchequer and Peter Walker, trade and industry minister, would fly to St. Moritz for a "general discussion on economic and financial matters" with the shah.

British officials have said privately, however, that an oil trade deal with Iran worth some \$300 million is being prepared.

The barter arrangement would give Britain some eight million tons about 50 million barrels, of Iranian crude oil in return for an equivalent value of British steel, cement, rubber, paper and fiber products, the sources said.

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4HT1

Prying Open the Business World for Women Executives

By Marylin Bender

NEW YORK (NYT)—Women are at last moving into the pipeline of American business. Though not all of them care to acknowledge it, their presence is largely a result of government pressure and militant feminism.

And not everyone is glad to see them there.

"It just doesn't seem natural for women to be in executive jobs," said a corporate public relations man for an oil company. "A woman loses her femininity when she pays checks and puts on her own coat."

Pipeline is business jargon (a language women have to learn to speak) for the key jobs from which candidates are chosen to run companies. It is the feeder to executive titles and perquisites, to power and money.

There is no precise measuring device that calculates recent strides women have made. But a look at major companies across the United States shows the following:

- Women are getting significant posts, not just window-dressing or token jobs.

- They appear to be brushing past blacks in certain previously all-white, all-male areas such as brokerage and banking or corporate financial jobs.

- They are moving in numbers into the professional and lower managerial jobs that feed into the pipeline: corporate staff lawyers, auto factory foremen or computer marketing managers.

Carolyn Chin, 25, is a sheet buyer at Macy's department store in New York, a breakthrough job since women have usually been restricted to the fashion side of retailing. She has almost doubled the \$15,000 executive trainee salary with which Macy's recruited her from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1971.

Arlene Olask, 28, is a life insurance agent for the Aetna Life and Casualty Company in Portland, Maine. The insurance industry used to assume the job was too cutthroat for a woman, the night selling hours too demanding and that men would not buy from women. Miss Olask expects to be drawing \$25,000 a year on commissions within two years.

Cathy Thomas, 25, is one of the first women graduates of the General Motors Institute, the auto company's private college. (Twelve of GM's 59 top executives are alumni.) She has advanced from production foreman in a Flint, Mich., plant to engineering production studies. She expects to be promoted to general foreman and then department superintendent.

Most men in the pipeline never see the light at the end or reach the board room pinnacle of power editions have fetched much higher prices at auction.

Though Boehm is dead, his studio isn't. There is one in Trenton, N.J., and one in Malvern, England. The 180 artisans, kiln masters and mold makers, sculptors and painters, are obedient to the methods, the standards and aesthetics taught them by Boehm.

Funds Marmon," an elaborate sea-life sculpture that is Boehm's most expensive porcelain, costs \$28,500. Boehm birds issued in unlimited editions cost from \$90 to \$35 each.

Birds produced in limited numbers cost from \$350 each for meadowlarks up to \$9,500 for the brown pelican, introduced last year in an edition of 300. Older

to which it leads. Certainly no one expects any of the women to work their way to the top of billion-dollar corporations soon.

"The United States will have a woman president before the Atlantic Richfield Company does," said Susan Armstrong, 28, a personnel supervisor for the oil company.

Some managers refuse to consider women as deprived.

Last month, she filed a complaint with the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, alleging that her employer practiced sex discrimination in pay and promotion opportunities.

Competition

With government pressure to hire and promote both blacks and women, there are spotty symptoms of competition between the two groups.

"But I don't consider women a minority. I think race and color are the most important factors in determining that," said Mr. Bacon, who is black.

Rarest of all, the qualified black female can pick and choose.

"I can't believe I just turned down a \$45,000-a-year job as financial vice-president of a re-

tal concern," said Claudine Malone, 32, assistant professor of controls at Harvard Business School. She prefers to continue teaching for a while.

A new figure who will be closely watched in coming months by blacks and women is John H. Powell Jr., who has just been sworn in as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He succeeds William E. Brown Jr., another black Republican, who led the agency into hot pursuit of corporate race and sex discrimination.

Ever since the commission received enforcement powers in March 1970, it has taken a number of the "brightest corporate into court and obtained consent agreements. It has filed 73 suits alleging sex discrimination and settled nine by com-

plaints against companies. In the year ended June 1973, the commission received 2,400 sex discrimination complaints against companies, totaling 85,000 cases in 1973, expected to reach 90,000 year.

"And I'd always write my you noted before leaving town, only took a 3-cent stamp, the mailman's feet."

In the early 1950s, Mrs. Boehm shipped porcelains to some stores. Today, the company considerably more selective. Of 24 dealers handle birds by Boehm. Of the collectors, Mrs. Boehm says: "I've met them all. We

franchisees."

In 1957, when Queen Elizabeth announced that she would pay a visit to the United States, Mrs. Boehm sent a letter to the White House. The President's gift was the royal couple, a porcelain portrait of Prince Philip on porcelain polo polo, made on front page of The Times. The hands of Boehm collectors, whose names were on her mailing list, received a little note from Mrs. Boehm, and a copy of the *New York Times* within days.

"It pays to keep in touch," says "even with the queen."

Not Afraid

Speaking of the Boehm phenomenon, a dealer said: "It frightens people; it demands a much, it threatens. People are afraid of art, but they're not afraid of Boehm."

They are not afraid, in fact, because they understand the life-like birds they see before them. And they are not afraid because they think their money is safe.

More than 180 porcelains, Boehm, not just birds and figures, but porcelain saints and angels, were sold at auction between November, 1967, and April 1973. Prices varied, but the typical seller more than tripled his original investment.

Last year, when devoted Boehm collectors Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Delchamps, of Mobile, Ala., and Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Lombard of Jacksonville, Fla., donated some birds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, 1,000 Boehm collectors gathered at Madison Square Garden. Ed Boehm had made lots of dogs to give them to, to see them open and to celebrate the present.

During the dog show, Black Starr and Gorham showed their silver and their porcelains in their window on Fifth Avenue. The display was Boehm's first commercial exhibition.

Soon Boehm's porcelains were at Bergdorf Goodman, Bonwit Teller, and other stores. So was Helen Boehm.

Her Techniques

"I'd get to meet the salesgirls," she says, "and I'd get to meet their customers. Beagles are just wonderful with kids. I'd say, 'You know, porcelain is fired at 2,400 degrees.' Then I'd ask the salesgirl, 'Who was it bought the beagle?' Mrs. Jones, she'd answer. Then I'd send a little note—and a clipping from The Times—off to Mrs. Jones."

Mrs. Boehm began to travel, giving pep talks to the salesgirls, making lists of customers, and selling porcelains by Boehm. "I'd hit 10 stores a day," she says.

"Look for quality," she said. "Ed could see it. You'd show him two cows, two porcelains, two people, and he'd always pick the best. He used to say, 'It's like chalk and cheese.'

of Dutch voters listen to Veronika has been parliament's dilemma. Officials pointedly refrained from bothering the ship when it was driven aground by the Aruba 1973, hurricane and lay on the Scheveningen beach for more than a week, creating tremendous traffic jams in The Hague fans flocked to see the boat.

The ship was refloated, April 18. Coincidentally, that was Veronika's birthday and the day supporters, youthful but orderly, assembled in The Hague for the largest demonstration ever held there.

If Veronika returns as a main broadcaster and no one seems to know just what chance are—it cannot happen before October, 1974, while new programs could be fitted into the evening television schedule, Holland's three radio stations—sending from the central Netherlands city of Hilversum—are booked and the government is thinking of obtaining a fourth frequency.

Veronika now sends at 50 meters on the medium-wave band. Holland would like to get a 445-meter spot on this band, as old international agreements reserves this frequency for Egypt, France, and the Soviet Union.

Following international procedure, the Dutch approached these countries with their request. France responded by opening a station in Lille, about as close to the Netherlands as possible, and the Russians also began broadcasting on the frequency with a station 600 miles nearer Holland than the originally designated spot.

There has been no reaction at all from Egypt. In October, however, a Geneva conference will divide the wave lengths anew among countries, and perhaps there will be a spot for the old pirate Veronika.

The dual knowledge that the pirates must go, but that a lot

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (CP)—Americans in recent years have spent more than \$100 million on statuettes and plates and medals and other industrially produced examples of "limited edition art." Nobody did more to build that still growing market than Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall Boehm.

Boehm, who died in 1969, was an unlikely millionaire. He gave as much attention to the rare live birds he bred as to the porcelain birds he made.

It was Helen Boehm, his widow, who built her husband's hobby into a multimillion-dollar business. She deeply understands America's "near-guru" taste as opposed to avant-garde. She has a genuine for imaginative promotion, and she has helped develop a small army of collectors who gladly spend vast sums on the limited edition porcelains.

President Nixon, Bessie Levitan of Washington, asked him to make a "fair-haired management trainee." The answer, as Mrs. Boehm recalls, was that they wanted "a lady manager." I said, "\$600 for a bird?"

Pearl Meyer, vice-president of Handy Associates, an executive search firm, said: "In the past, women have been reluctant to change jobs. They were loyal and afraid to move. They sat there and hoped to be appreciated and loved and taken care of." But Handy's national mobility survey for the last six months of 1973 indicated that 4 percent of those seeking executive positions were women, the first time women counted for more than half of 1 percent. "They now have hope," Pearl Meyer said.

Unmarried women face special bias.

"You're single, you don't need the money," Domata DeJulio, 32, an associate general counsel of Celanese Corporation, said that

editions have fetched much higher prices at auction.

Though Boehm is dead, his studio isn't. There is one in Trenton, N.J., and one in Malvern, England. The 180 artisans, kiln masters and mold makers, sculptors and painters, are obedient to the methods, the standards and aesthetics taught them by Boehm.

Funds Marmon," an elaborate sea-life sculpture that is Boehm's most expensive porcelain, costs \$28,500. Boehm birds issued in unlimited editions cost from \$90 to \$35 each.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1974

Bank of Japan Supports Yen Rate**Trading Heaviest Since August '71**

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ)—Massive intervention by the Bank of Japan kept the dollar rate today at 300 yen, unchanged from the previous session, in trading or overnight, delivery on the Tokyo foreign-exchange market. Trading had been suspended for two days following the independ-

ent float of the French franc.

Dealers estimated that the

Bank of Japan sold most of the

\$742 million traded for delivery

today and tomorrow to prevent a further decline of the yen.

Today's turnover was the highest single day's volume since Aug. 27, 1971, when trading volume totaled \$1,250 billion.

The forward dollar rate posted sharp gains across the board, ranging from 665 yen on one-month dollars to 835 yen on four-month dollars, mainly because of the orders backlog and also because of concern about a further decline of the yen against the dollar, dealers said.

Turnover was a moderate \$123 million in the forward market.

Events here today were roughly in line with government and market expectations. Demand for dollars is always high in Japan during January for seasonal reasons, as exports are sluggish, and imports tend to be very high during the month.

The decision to goad the Americans was based on two factors. Mr. Schmidt said, "One was that past experience showed that German intervention by itself was not voluminous enough to be effective, despite the fact that, as he conceded, "we are not only relatively but also absolutely the country in the world with the greatest currency reserve."

The other reason, Mr. Schmidt said, was that German intervention would distort relations with the European floating bloc.

Mr. Schmidt did not say when the United States had made its request. The U.S. embassy here had no record of it, and speculation was that Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz had probably brought it up at the Rome meeting last weekend of the Committee of 20.

Asked whether he expected the Americans to take the initiative themselves to prevent the dollar price from creeping too high, Mr. Schmidt said, "I fear not."

On the energy crisis, Mr. Schmidt quoted international experts as saying that the oil-producing countries will have a surplus income of between \$40 billion and \$70 billion this year. The problem was, he added, how this can be converted through investments or credits into financing the "enormous deficits" accruing in oil-consuming nations.

He stressed the crisis to the developing nations, where the added burden of soaring oil prices will wipe out the total money they get in development aid.

—Los Angeles Times.

French Bank Aids Franc

French Bank**Aids Franc**

PARIS, Jan. 23 (IHT)—The French commercial franc lost a tiny one centime in value today as the Bank of France again intervened to keep the rate from falling further.

Bankers estimated the central bank spent \$100 million to \$120 million to support the franc despite the government's announcement over the weekend that it is no longer obligated to do so.

At today's close it cost 5.2125 francs to buy one dollar compared to 5.2125 yesterday.

The financial franc—used by banks independently and today it cost 5.32125 francs to buy a dollar compared to 5.315 yesterday.

Bankers expect the heavy central bank sales of dollars, an estimated \$350 million so far this week, to diminish at the conclusion of the special session of parliament, called to discuss the government's decision to float the franc.

The session was scheduled to end today, but a motion of censure by the leftist opposition parties today extended the life of the special session by 48 hours. However, the ruling Gaullists and their allies have a safe majority and the motion is unlikely to pass.

But this means that the Bank of France is likely to continue pending dollars to support the franc for the rest of this week to keep it from falling more than 5 percent from its pre-independent level last week.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here:

Jan. 23, 1974

Today Prev. CHF

1.205 1.205 -16.18

DM 1.11 1.11 +0.03

Fr. 48.68 48.68 +2.22

Deutsche mark 2.8615 2.8502 +12.63

Swiss franc 1.11 1.11 +0.03

Yen 5.2625 5.33 -1.55

Ir. (A) 5.2275 5.2025 -2.44

Ir. (B) 5.2275 5.2025 +7.06

Ir. (C) 5.2275 5.2025 +7.06

Ir. (D) 5.2275 5.2025 -14.31

Ir. (E) 675.5 671.0 -4.55

Ir. (F) 27.81 26.92 +10.81

Ir. (G) 4.8713 4.8322 -1.35

Ir. (H) 3.3045 3.4005 +1.13

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and High, Low, Div In S		P/E	Sls.	100s, High Low Last. Chg	Net Chg	Stocks and High, Low, Div In S		P/E	Sls.	100s, High Low Last. Chg	Net Chg	Stocks and High, Low, Div In S		P/E	Sls.	100s, High Low Last. Chg	Net Chg
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474 472 ACF Indus. 13	13	123 50% 50%	510+	1/2	+1/2	476 32 Amstrd 2.60	7	5 4%	42%	44%	1/2	314 183 Amstl Div. 2.25	8	35 194 194	194+	1/2	+1/2
974 124 AcmeClev 1	8	128 10% 10%	130+	1/2	+1/2	72 Amstrd 2.60	10	6 5%	44%	21/2	1/2	315 226 ESSB Inc. 1.40	8	23 25 25	27/2	1/2	+1/2
975 124 Adm Div. 50	6	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	29 Amstrd 2.60	6	5 2%	24%	21/2	1/2	316 209 Esmeral. 1	7	7 125	125	1/2	+1/2
976 124 Adm Mills 40	20	28 10% 10%	28	10%	+1/2	248 124 Amst Clav 20	70	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	317 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	7	21 35	35	+1/2	+1/2
977 9 Address 40	20	12 2%	12	2%	+1/2	249 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	318 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
978 124 Aetna 2	5	229 10% 10%	229	10%	+1/2	250 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	319 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
979 124 Agre Co 2	9	33 5%	33	5%	+1/2	251 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	320 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
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983 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	255 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	324 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
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989 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	261 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	330 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
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991 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	263 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	332 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
992 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	264 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	333 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
993 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	265 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	334 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
994 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	266 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	335 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
995 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	267 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	336 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
996 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	268 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	337 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
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998 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	270 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	339 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
999 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	271 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	340 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
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1001 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	273 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	342 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
1002 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	274 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	343 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
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1005 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	277 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	346 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
1006 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	278 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	347 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
1007 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	279 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	348 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
1008 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	280 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	349 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
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1010 124 Arco 120	9	7 2%	7	2%	+1/2	282 124 Amst Clav 20	65	5 22%	22%	10%	+1/2	351 116 Ch. Mahr. pf.	10	14 22	22	+1/2	+1/2
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Proell Is en Route To New Ski Streak By Taking Downhill

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Annamarie Proell-Moser of Austria started another winning streak today, capturing the last downhill race before next week's world championships by the incredible margin of 2.4 seconds.

The 20-year-old Austrian downhill queen hurtled down the 2,900-meter track—the longest of this season's World Cup competition—in 2 minutes 8.61 seconds, defeating her Swiss archrival Marlene-Therese Nadig, who was clocked 2:10.41, and Austria's Wiltrud Drexel 2:10.50.

American Cindy Nelson, who earlier this month stopped Proell's streak of 11 consecutive downhill victories, was seventh in 2:13.92.

Proell's victory came on the same track where she made her World Cup debut in 1968, placing last among 78 competitors at the age of 15 when she scaled only 72 pounds.

Since then, she has gained experience and weight. She weighs 150 now.

"Today was the most important race for me to win this World Cup season," Proell said. "I need the victory to boost my confidence for the world championships."

Nelson, whom Proell described as "my most dangerous rival for the world downhill title," said she lacked the steep parts she enjoyed in the Grindelwald (Switzerland) race which she won.

"I am not looking for excuses," Nelson said. "But this track was just not steep enough. I like to go fast."

Proell said, "The track may have been less steep than that in

DOWNSHILL.

1. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 2:08.61.
2. Marlene-Therese Nadig, Switzerland, 2:10.41.
3. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria, 2:10.50.
4. Monika Kasper, Austria, 2:11.27.
5. Jacqueline Wenzel, Austria, 2:11.58.
6. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 2:13.92.
7. Brigitte Tschulak, Austria, 2:14.86.
8. Shirley Clifford, Canada, 2:14.87.
WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 188 pts.
2. Marlene-Therese Nadig, Switzerland, 122.
3. Shirley Clifford, Canada, 112.
4. Christa Zechmeier, West Germany, 97.
5. Monika Kasper, 94.
6. Jacqueline Wenzel, 72.
7. Paulette Serrat, France, 71.
8. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria, 70.
9. Monika Lederer, Austria, 64.
10. Traudi Treibel, West Germany, 40.

Kansas Gives Notre Dame No. 1 Scare

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The pressure of being No. 1 almost caught up with Notre Dame

right away.

The Fighting Irish, who stunned UCLA last Saturday to break the Bruins' record 38-game winning streak and were rewarded with the No. 1 ranking in the nation, last night almost saw it

appear in their first game since

a big victory.

Notre Dame blew most of a 14-nt half-time lead and had to

dig on to defeat Kansas, 76-

before a screaming crowd of

60 at Allen Fieldhouse in

Lawrence, Kan. Freshman Adrian Riley's layup with 1 minute 40

secs left provided the winning

tip for Notre Dame.

he Irish seemed to be in con-

as they took a 48-35 lead at

half. But Kansas came back

1 up and outscored the Irish,

in a three-minute span and

ed only 61-59 with 11 min-

left. The Jayhawks' Tommy

1 and Norm Cook fouled out

Notre Dame pulled away to

61 lead.

K Shuttlesworth, who scored 19 of

the game's 27 points in the

half, rallied Kansas again

as he trailed, 74-72.

7:18 left. Dantley then

for his clinching basket

annihilate John Shumate,

123 points, pulled down

of Dantley's missed

4 with 39 seconds left.

Kansas' hopes of an up-

r top games last night,

iked North Carolina

by David Thompson's

downed North Carolina,

No. 5 Maryland beat Can-

86-73; sixth-ranked Long

Island State, 54-52, and Kansas

it downed Nebraska, 73-65.

College Basketball

East

1. Georgetown 23, Lehigh 49.

2. Cornell 37, Delaware 40.

3. Boston College 21, Holy Cross 70.

4. Princeton 20, Connecticut 70.

5. Cornell 20, Amherst 64.

6. Harvard 20, MIT 53.

Southwest

1. Kansas 76, Kansas City 74.

2. Memphis 64, Long Beach St. 52.

3. Oklahoma 68, Kansas 65.

4. Kansas 69, SMU 58.

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

1. Edmonton 2, St. John's 1.

2. Peacock 2, Salt Lake City 1.

3. St. John's 1, Peacock 1.

4. St. John's 1, Los Angeles 1.

5. St. John's 1, Peacock 1.

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